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# Construction Worker Profile



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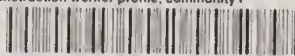
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OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

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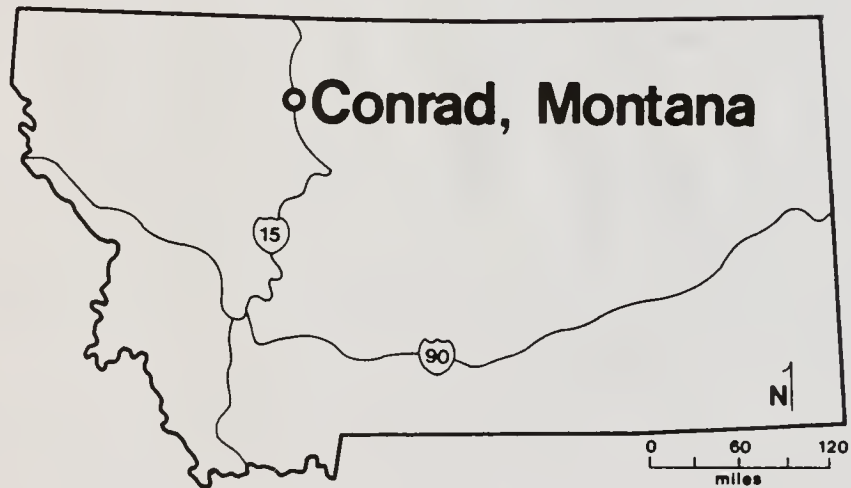
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# Construction Worker Profile

## COMMUNITY REPORT



A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE  
OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION  
BY  
MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC  
DECEMBER 1975



The Old West Region Commission is a Federal-State partnership designed to solve regional economic problems and stimulate orderly economic growth in the states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Established in 1972 under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, it is one of seven identical Commissions throughout the country engaged in formulating and carrying out coordinated action plans for regional economic development.

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December 31, 1975

Ms. Jeannette Studer  
Old West Regional Commission  
The Fratt Building  
Suite 306A  
Billings, Montana 59101

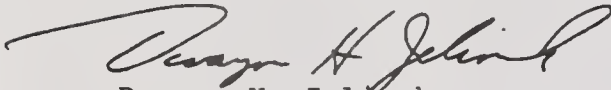
Dear Ms. Studer:

Enclosed is the Community Report for Conrad, Montana. Conrad is one of the post-impact communities included in the study to help us learn something of the longer term consequences of rapid expansion and subsequent contraction due to large scale construction projects.

Mountain West is particularly appreciative of the cooperative spirit with which community leaders and the citizens of Conrad worked with our field researchers. We hope that the enclosed information will be useful to a broad range of researchers and concerned citizens. If we can be of further help in explaining our procedures or results, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC.



Dwayne H. Jelinek  
President

DHJ:st

Encl.

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## THE CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE STUDY

The CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE was conducted for the Old West Regional Commission to study the socio-economic consequences of the construction of large energy-related facilities. The emphasis of the study was on the collection of primary data, and three distinct efforts were required.

- A **Household Survey** was conducted which consisted of door-to-door interviews with 1432 households in nine western communities which have been affected, are being affected, or will be affected by large energy-related construction projects. The purpose of the household survey was to determine household and labor force characteristics, commuting patterns, residential preferences, social integration, household expenditures, satisfaction with community services, and attitudes of residents about both the projects and their community. Respondents to the household survey included residents who lived in the community prior to the construction project(s) and, in the case of currently affected communities, newcomer construction workers and other newcomers. For the post-impact communities, a sample of all residents was interviewed.
- A **Project Survey** was undertaken which consisted of distributing and collecting short self-administered questionnaires to construction workers at 14 major construction sites in eight western states. A total of 3168 responses was obtained which indicated workers' characteristics with respect to household composition, place of residence, previous residence, and occupation.
- A **Community Survey**, during which three social scientists lived for a time in three of the Household Survey communities, and conducted structured, in-depth interviews with households and less structured interviews with institutional representatives, was the third activity of the study. The purpose of this procedure was to determine some of the construction period impacts on the personal lives of community residents and on the communities' institutions, and also to observe both individual and institutional response to those impacts.

The results of the study are summarized in 10 documents.

### I. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: FINAL REPORT

Purpose: To provide a detailed account of the purpose, method, and results of the study. Emphasis is placed on generalizations supported by the data with special attention to the applicability of the results to the planning and impact assessment processes.

### II. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: SUMMARY REPORT

Purpose: To make the objectives and principal findings of the study easily accessible to the nontechnical reader.

### III. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: COMMUNITY REPORTS

- A. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming
- B. Forsyth and Colstrip, Montana
- C. Center, North Dakota
- D. Langdon, North Dakota
- E. Conrad, Montana
- F. Killdeer, North Dakota
- G. St. George, Utah

Purpose: To prepare seven distinct community reports containing descriptions of the Household Survey findings for individual communities and summaries of information from the Project Survey on projects relevant to each. Due to the proximity of Rock Springs to Green River and of Forsyth to Colstrip, the community reports for each of these pairs of communities were combined in single volumes under the assumption that anyone interested in one would be interested in the other.

### IV. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA

Purpose: To document the methodology, procedures, and results of the study so that the basic data can be used by other researchers. The entire data set is described in detail as are the procedures for obtaining the data on tape, punched cards, or hard copy.

#### Distribution of Publications:

The documents described above are available on request from:

Old West Regional Commission, 1730 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 426, Washington, D.C. 20006

#### Distribution of Data:

The procedures for the distribution of data are described in the USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Questions about these procedures may be directed to:

Ms. Jeannette Studer, Old West Regional Commission, Fratt Building, Suite 306A,  
Billings, Montana 59101, (406) 245-6711, Ext. 6665, OR

Ms. Jan Barringer, Mountain West Research, Inc., 123 E. University Drive, Suite 219,  
Tempe, Arizona 85281, (602) 968-7991.





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## I. INTRODUCTION

Conrad, Montana, the county seat of Pondera County in northern Montana near the Canadian border, was one of two post-impact communities chosen for study in the CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE. At the time study communities were being selected, there were no post-impact communities which had been affected by energy-related construction. The only post-impact communities within the Old West region were Langdon, North Dakota and Conrad, Montana, both sites of Anti-Ballistic Missile/Safeguard (ABM) construction activity. These two communities were, in fact, the only U.S. sites at which ABM complexes were constructed. Construction at Conrad began in the early seventies, and by 1972 about 3000 new people had moved to the area because of the construction activity. In May, 1972, the project was terminated suddenly because of the limitations on ABM installations agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Army Corps of Engineers had projected a population increase to 6000 persons for Conrad by 1975. By the time the project was terminated, improvements had either been completed or begun in city water, sewer, school, and law enforcement systems, based on the Corps of Engineers population projections with funding from federal assistance programs. These planned improvements were completed, with the exception of the full expansion of the school system. It is estimated that a total of about \$1.5 million in impact funds was received by the town.

The 1975 population of Conrad was estimated to be about the same as its 1970 population (3117 people); only an estimated 100 of the new families drawn to the area by the construction remained in the area after the project was terminated.

Several problems occurred as a result of the project's sudden termination: the school system had to honor the contracts of a large number of teachers who had been hired because of high anticipated school enrollments, and this financial burden created some difficulties because the tax base to support the increased school budget was suddenly gone; several land speculators lost money on their investments; and some businessmen who had made investments in order to expand their commercial enterprises had to make adjustments to the loss of anticipated increases in business.

The net effects of the project, however, seem to have been beneficial. The town now has improved utilities and law

enforcement, and an increased capacity in the school system, all obtained with little financial contribution on the part of the town.

## II. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

Because Conrad, Montana is one of the post-impact communities included in this study, the same interview form was used for all respondents. Data analysis, then, made no distinction between newcomers and long time residents. This is not to say that there were no newcomers. Construction on the ABM complex began in the years 1970-1972, and many new people moved to the area during that time. When construction was halted in 1972, most new people moved away, but an estimated 100 families stayed to live in Conrad. Some analysis of characteristics and attitudes according to length of residence was done, but for purposes of analysis, respondents were not divided into newcomers and long time residents because the construction period is over, and it was assumed that the people living there now are, or intend to be, permanent residents.

The Household Survey was conducted with 87 households in Conrad in the Spring of 1975. There were about 950 households in Conrad, so the town was divided into 87 clusters of 11 households each, and an interview was conducted with one household in each cluster, resulting in a 9.2 percent sample. A copy of the questionnaire used in Conrad appears in the Appendix.

The sampling plan and results, field procedures, data handling and analysis, and the household survey questionnaire are explained in greater detail in CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Also included in that document are procedures for obtaining the entire set of data collected in the study.

## III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF CONRAD, MONTANA

### A. FAMILY SIZE AND MARITAL STATUS

Average family size for Conrad residents was smaller than that for the state or for the United States as a whole. Newer Conrad residents (those who have lived in the town for 5 years or less) had slightly larger families than did those who had lived there longer. See Table 1 for comparisons.

TABLE 1  
 FAMILY SIZE COMPARISONS  
 CONRAD, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES<sup>a</sup>

---

<u>Place</u>	<u>Average Number of Persons per Family</u>
Conrad: Total Population	3.42
Newer Residents	3.56
Long Time Residents	3.36
Montana	3.62 <sup>b</sup>
United States: Total Population	3.57 <sup>b</sup>
Rural Population	3.67 <sup>b</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup>For the purposes of this report, a family is composed of a head of household and other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Spouses and children were the only relatives of the head included in the Conrad data, but the state and U.S. figures included all relatives who are household members. All families included at least two persons.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-1628.

---

Over 49 percent of all the households interviewed in Conrad included sons or daughters of the head. As shown in Table 2, using the family characteristics data obtained in the Household Survey, there would be an average of 143 children included in every 100 families in Conrad, or 1.4 children per family. This average was smaller than for families in Langdon, North Dakota, the other post-impact community.

TABLE 2  
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN VARIOUS  
 AGE CATEGORIES (FOR EACH 100 FAMILIES)  
 CONRAD, MONTANA

---

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Average Number of Children</u>
Under 5	29
5-11	49
12-14	23
15-17	25
18-19	14
20-24	3
25 or over	0
TOTAL	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 143

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Sixteen percent of all households in Conrad were one person households. This proportion was somewhat smaller than the 19 percent of U.S. households that included only one person.<sup>1</sup> In Conrad, these households consisted mostly of older retired persons. Over 71 percent of those who lived alone were 70 years old or older, and 86 percent were retired. Table 3 shows the distribution of households by size of household for Conrad and the United States. As the table shows, Conrad's population was quite similar to the U.S. population in terms of the sizes of its households.

---

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 8.



TABLE 3

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD  
CONRAD AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>	
	<u>Conrad</u>	<u>United States</u> <sup>b</sup>
One person	16.1	19.1
Two persons	33.3	30.8
Three persons	13.8	17.1
Four persons	16.1	15.6
Five persons	9.2	9.3
Six persons	4.6	4.4
Seven or more persons	6.8	3.8
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

Most household heads interviewed for the Household Survey were married (83.9 percent), 14.9 percent were widowed or divorced, and only 1.1 percent had never married.

## B. AGE

Median age for Conrad's population was very close to that for the population of Langdon, North Dakota, the other post-impact community. See Table 4 for comparisons among Langdon, Conrad, Montana, and the United States.

TABLE 4

MEDIAN AGE COMPARISONS  
CONRAD, LANGDON, MONTANA,  
AND THE UNITED STATES

---

<u>Place</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
Conrad, Montana	25.54 <sup>a</sup>
Langdon, North Dakota	25.23 <sup>a</sup>
Montana	27.10 <sup>b</sup>
United States: Total Population	28.10 <sup>b</sup>
Rural Population	27.90 <sup>b</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup>This figure is the median age for all members of households responding to the Household Survey in this community.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-310.

---

Median ages for both post-impact communities were older than for all currently affected communities, whose median ages ranged from 19.32 to 24.55 years.

Table 5 compares the age distribution of household heads in Conrad, Langdon, and the United States. It is obvious from the table that Langdon's household heads were generally the youngest of the three groups, whereas Conrad's population more closely resembled the U.S. population in terms of age of household heads. The reason for this is probably that construction of the ABM site at Langdon was completed and, at the time of this report, is being operated and maintained. In Conrad only a small portion of the people who came to town with the construction of the site remained, while in Langdon a significant population increase occurred and many of the new people were much younger than the original population. Conrad's population characteristics have probably changed very little from what they were before the missile site construction.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
CONRAD, LANGDON, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>		
	<u>Conrad</u>	<u>Langdon</u>	<u>United States</u> <sup>b</sup>
14-24	11.4	7.6	8.4
25-34	20.7	51.1	20.5
35-44	14.9	10.8	16.8
45-64	27.6	19.5	34.5
65 or over	25.3	10.9	19.9
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 2.

Most of the younger household heads in Conrad had lived there for 5 years or less. Of the 28 household heads under 35, 16 (57 percent) were newer residents. In fact, 47 percent of the newer resident household heads were under 35. So it is probable that even though the missile site construction was halted and there was no operating force in Conrad, there had been some impact from the project. The newer residents were younger than the long time residents, had somewhat larger households, and consequently made more demands on schools, recreation facilities, and housing than did the long time residents.

Table 6 compares age distribution of the total populations of Conrad, Langdon, and the United States. As Tables 5 and 6 illustrate, for most age groups, Conrad's population was similar to the U.S. population as a whole, while Langdon's population was significantly younger.

TABLE 6  
AGE DISTRIBUTION  
CONRAD, LANGDON, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>		
	<u>Conrad</u>	<u>Langdon</u>	<u>United States<sup>b</sup></u>
Under 15	28.7	33.7	28.4
15-19	12.9	6.2	9.4
20-24	6.6	6.2	8.1
25-34	14.7	32.0	12.2
35-44	10.3	6.5	11.4
45-54	7.7	6.2	11.5
55-64	7.0	4.1	9.1
65 or over	12.1	5.2	9.9
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-263.

### C. EDUCATION

Educational attainments of Conrad residents were generally higher than for the population of Montana or of the United States. They were, however, lower than for residents of Langdon, North Dakota, the other post-impact study community. Table 7 illustrates.

TABLE 7  
 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS  
 (HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)  
 CONRAD, LANGDON, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES<sup>a</sup>

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Residents			
	Conrad	Langdon	Montana <sup>c</sup>	United States <sup>c</sup>
Less than High School Graduation	25.0	17.3	40.8	47.7
High School Graduate	38.8	29.2	34.0	31.1
Some College	18.1	24.4	14.1	10.6
College Graduate	6.9	23.2	6.9	6.1
Some Graduate School	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.6
Advanced Degree	2.5	0.6		
Vocational-Technical School	4.4	1.2	---	---
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Educational attainments for household heads and spouses in Conrad and Langdon are presented. Data for the United States and Montana are presented for persons 25 and over only. Because of the method of data analysis for the Household Survey, it was not possible to present data for persons 25 and over only. Some household heads and spouses were under 25, but none listed his/her occupation as "student," and so all were assumed to have completed their educations. As a result of the procedure of including only household heads and spouses in this analysis, some household members over 25 (1 person in Conrad, 6 persons in Langdon) were left out of the community data presented here.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>c</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 1-493, 1-494.

Langdon residents' educational attainments were higher than those of Conrad residents probably for the same reasons that its residents were younger. Many of the people who stayed in Langdon after the construction of the missile site was completed were professionals who had high educational attainments by comparison with the general population. Table 8 illustrates that the same trend holds true when educational attainments of household heads alone are compared. Household heads in Langdon had generally more formal education than did household heads in Conrad.

TABLE 8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
CONRAD, LANGDON, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>		
	<u>Conrad</u>	<u>Langdon</u>	<u>United States<sup>b</sup></u>
Less than High School Graduation	29.9	23.9	39.1
High School Graduate (4 years)	33.3	23.9	32.7
Some College	14.9	18.5	13.1
College Graduate	6.9	25.0	
Some Graduate School	4.6	6.5	15.1
Advanced Degree	3.4	1.1	
Vocational-Technical School	6.9	1.0	
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 7.

D. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

None of the Conrad household heads interviewed in the household survey was unemployed. However, 24 (or 27.6 percent) were

retired. The occupation group with most members was the managerial group, with 17.5 percent of the employed persons. The second most frequently mentioned occupation group was farmers. Farm foremen and farm laborers made up 15.9 percent of the employed respondents.<sup>2</sup> These two categories included a much higher proportion of Conrad's population than they did for the U.S. population as a whole. In the U.S. population, managers comprised only 8 percent of the employed persons 14 years old and over, while farmers and farm workers comprised only 2.9 percent of the employed population.<sup>3</sup> Agriculture is the primary basic industry in Conrad now, as it has been for all of this century. Table 9 shows employment by occupation for Conrad residents.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONS OF CONRAD HOUSEHOLD HEADS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>
Professional, technical, kindred	9.2
Managerial	12.6
Sales	3.4
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred	11.5
Clerical and kindred	2.3
Operatives except transport	4.6
Transport equipment operatives	1.1
Laborers except farm	8.0
Farmers, farm foremen, farm laborers	11.5
Service workers, except private households	5.7
Private household workers	1.1
Retired	27.6
Armed services	1.1
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Total may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup>These percentages will not match those in Table 9 because for this analysis retired persons were excluded.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 1-720, 1-723.

Conrad's occupation distribution has probably not changed significantly with the addition of the families who stayed after construction of the ABM site was terminated. Occupation data presented in Table 9 show nothing unusual for a town of its size and type. Conrad has always been a trade and distribution center for the five surrounding counties, and the preponderance of managers and farmers among the survey respondents is to be expected.

Among newer residents there were higher proportions of professionals and laborers than among long time residents; and among long time residents, there were higher proportions of managers, craftsmen, foremen, and retired persons.

Of the employed household heads in Conrad, the largest proportion (24.2 percent) was employed in the transportation, communications, and utilities industries, with agriculture claiming the next largest proportion of workers (22.6 percent). Table 10 shows the distribution of employed household heads by industry.

TABLE 10  
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS<sup>a</sup>  
CONRAD, MONTANA

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>
Agriculture	22.6
Mining	1.6
Construction	14.5
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	24.2
Wholesale Trade	3.2
Retail Trade	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3.2
Personal Services	4.8
Health and Recreation	1.6
Professional and Educational Services	8.1
Armed Forces	1.6
Other	4.8
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Retired persons are not included for this analysis.

<sup>b</sup>Total may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.



More than 34 percent of the spouses of household heads had jobs outside the home, and 11 percent of the respondent households included other members who work. The degree of labor force participation by secondary workers in Conrad was comparable to that in Langdon, to that in the pre-impact communities, and to that for long time residents in most currently affected study communities.

Those spouses who worked outside the home were most frequently clerical workers (52 percent); another 36 percent were service workers, and the rest (12 percent) had professional or technical occupations. Table 11 shows the distribution by industry of these workers.

TABLE 11  
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES  
CONRAD, MONTANA

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Spouses</u>
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	4.0
Retail Sales	40.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.0
Health and Recreation	16.0
Professional and Educational Services	16.0
Public Administration	8.0
Armed Services	4.0
TOTAL	100.0

#### E. INCOME

Household income for Conrad residents was generally lower than for the United States as a whole. The median annual household income for the United States in 1973 was \$10,512<sup>4</sup>, and the median annual income for Conrad residents was \$10,077 in 1975. Table 12 shows annual household income distribution for both newer and long time Conrad residents and for the United States. Unlike Langdon and the currently affected communities,

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1.

the long time residents in Conrad tended to have higher incomes than did the newer residents. In fact, median income for newer resident households was \$8,571, while for long time resident households, it was \$10,846.

TABLE 12  
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
CONRAD AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>			<u>United States<sup>c</sup></u>
	<u>Conrad</u>			
	<u>Newer Residents</u>	<u>Long Time Residents</u>	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
Less than \$4,000	16.7	10.5	12.6	17.5
\$4,000-\$5,999	10.0	7.0	8.0	10.4
\$6,000-\$7,999	16.7	10.5	12.6	9.9
\$8,000-\$9,999	23.3	12.3	16.1	9.7
\$10,000-\$11,999	10.0	17.5	14.9	9.7
\$12,000-\$14,999 <sup>a</sup>	16.7	17.5	17.2	12.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 <sup>a</sup>	6.7	15.8	12.6	22.1
\$25,000 and over <sup>a</sup>	---	8.8	5.7	7.8
<u>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>a</sup>Income data for the Household Survey were collected for \$2000 intervals. These categories do not match published U.S. Census income categories exactly. The \$12,000-\$14,999 category is a census category which corresponds to the \$12,000-\$14,999 category in the household survey. The \$15,000-\$24,999 category is a census category which corresponds to five household survey categories including incomes between \$14,000 and \$23,999. The \$25,000 and over category is a census category which corresponds to nine household survey categories including incomes of \$24,000 and over.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

<sup>c</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

Respondents in Conrad were asked what their household expenditures were and whether they purchased goods and services locally (in Conrad) or nonlocally. For Conrad residents, the ratio of total expenditures and savings to gross income was .74. The difference is accounted for by personal income taxes, social security taxes, other payroll deductions not included as household expenditures, and underestimation of expenditures by the respondent. The ratio of local expenditures to total expenditures (exclusive of savings) was .61. In other words Conrad residents make about three-fifths of their household expenditures within Conrad. This is not surprising because small towns generally provide less choice in goods and services than larger towns do, so many household expenditures, especially major ones, occur in larger communities. Table 13 shows average household expenditures by category.

TABLE 13  
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY  
CONRAD, MONTANA

<u>Expenditure Category</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Local Monthly Expenditures</u>
Housing	\$ 81.44	\$ 81.44
Utilities	47.81	--- <sup>a</sup>
Automobile Payments and Service	68.31	57.08
Insurance and Medical	58.12	20.55
Groceries	147.06	140.14
Amusement, Travel, and Other	101.56	59.33
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	\$ 566.12	\$ 346.38

<sup>a</sup>Utilities expenditures were assumed to be nonlocal.

<sup>b</sup>Adding the means for the individual expenditure categories together will not result in the total shown. The totals shown are means calculated from ungrouped data and are, therefore, more accurate than means derived by adding the individual means.

#### IV. RESIDENTS' PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA

In the post-impact communities, respondents were asked about their plans for staying in the area. In Conrad most respondents (73.6 percent) indicated an intent to settle there, almost 15 percent said they would stay as long as work was available, and about 6 percent indicated they would stay until retirement. Long time residents were more willing to commit themselves to plans for settling down in Conrad-- 84 percent as opposed to 53 percent for newer residents (people who have lived in Conrad for 5 years or less). Newer residents made their plans for staying contingent on work availability more frequently than did long time residents; nearly 27 percent of the newer residents did this, while only 9 percent of the long time residents did so. It does not appear that the newer residents were highly transient, but they did seem willing to leave the area if work became unavailable.

Answers to the question about plans for staying in the area did not differ significantly among residents of the post- and pre-impact communities and long time residents of the currently affected communities. It appears, then, that original residents of these communities, while some of them may have been unhappy about the presence of construction projects, were not so unhappy as to break their community ties and leave. By far the majority of these residents indicated that they planned to settle down in the area.

#### V. COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

Respondents were asked where they met their best friends in the area. Answers to this question were analyzed by length of residence in the community to determine whether this variable influenced social contacts. In communities that have experienced recent sudden growth, newcomers tend to rely heavily on work, bars, and their neighborhoods for social contact, whereas long time residents rely more on church and clubs. This pattern was not as pronounced in Conrad, a post-impact community, as it was in the currently affected communities. Table 14 shows sources of social contact for newer residents and long time residents.

TABLE 14  
 SOURCES OF SOCIAL CONTACT  
 CONRAD RESIDENTS<sup>a</sup>

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
	<u>Residents for 5 years or less</u>	<u>Long Time Residents (6 years or more)</u>
Work	54.5	60.4
Church	31.8	45.8
Bars	18.2	6.3
Clubs	22.7	37.5
Recreation	22.7	14.6
Relatives	13.6	16.7
Neighborhood	40.9	41.7
School	22.7	27.1
Other	4.5	10.4

<sup>a</sup> Respondents were asked to list the three most important sources of social contacts, so percentages add to more than 100.0 percent.

Responses to the question about social contact appear, from data collected for this study, to vary according to community size more than according to any other variable, including community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected. Responses to the question by residents of Killdeer and Center, North Dakota resembled each other fairly closely, and these are the only two study communities with populations of less than 1000. Responses by residents of Conrad and Forsyth, Montana and Langdon, North Dakota also resembled each other closely, and these communities have small populations (ranging in size from 2700 people to 4000). Answers to this question by residents of

St. George, Utah, and by Green River, Rock Springs, and Colstrip long time residents differed significantly from those in the smaller communities, one major difference being that respondents in the larger communities and in Colstrip relied more heavily on work for social contact than did residents of the smaller communities. It appears, then, that community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected influences the socializing patterns of residents less than does the size of the community.

## VI. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES

Respondents to the Household Survey were asked to indicate the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction they felt with many community facilities, including law enforcement, fire protection, utilities, garbage collection, streets and roads, medical services, entertainment, shopping facilities, schools, and housing quality and availability. The data on respondents' satisfaction with services can be compared with the data collected on capital facilities in order to determine whether respondents' perceptions of the adequacy of services were in accord with the actual adequacy of service. This can provide a measure of the respondents' satisfaction with living in the community.

In Conrad, newer residents and long time residents generally seemed to agree on the adequacy of services. There were really no significant differences in their levels of satisfaction, with the single exception that long time residents were much more dissatisfied with entertainment opportunities than were newer residents. Conrad is the only study community for which this tendency has been observed. In every currently affected study community and in Langdon, the other post-impact community, newcomers showed less satisfaction with services than did long time residents. See Table 15 for comparisons between long time residents and newer residents in Conrad.

Conrad residents in general evidenced more satisfaction and less dissatisfaction with community facilities than did residents of any currently affected community. They also show more satisfaction with services than did the residents of Langdon, North Dakota.

The capital facilities data collected in Conrad (presented in the Appendix) make it apparent that most community services are more than adequate, with the exception of the condition of streets and roads. The town also has more shopping facilities than usual for a community its size. Responses to the questions about satisfaction with services reflect fairly accurately the actual level of service,

TABLE 15

SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY FACILITIES  
CONRAD RESIDENTS<sup>a</sup>

<u>Service</u>		<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
		<u>Newer Residents</u>	<u>Long Time Residents</u>
Law Enforcement:	Satisfied	63.3	77.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service) <sup>b</sup>	10.0	12.3
Fire Protection:	Satisfied	83.3	100.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	---	---
Water:	Satisfied	76.7	86.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	6.7	12.3
Sewer:	Satisfied	96.7	91.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	3.3	3.5
Garbage Collection:	Satisfied	90.0	86.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	6.7	5.3
Streets and Roads:	Satisfied	30.0	35.1
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	60.0	50.8
Medical Services:	Satisfied	83.3	91.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	3.3	3.5
Entertainment:	Satisfied	63.3	45.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	13.3	35.1
Shopping:	Satisfied	100.0	93.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	---	5.3
Schools:	Satisfied	70.0	80.7
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	3.3	7.0
Housing Availability:	Satisfied	63.3	59.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	20.0	22.8
Housing Quality:	Satisfied	70.0	64.9
	Dissatisfied	6.7	15.8

<sup>a</sup>Totals of "satisfied" and "dissatisfied" categories will not usually add to 100.0 percent because some respondents answered "uncertain," and those percentages are not included in this table.

<sup>b</sup>The category "No Service" was included with "Dissatisfied" because sometimes the respondent indicated there was no service for a category when in fact that service was provided. It was felt that this was a measure of dissatisfaction in those cases because the service would have to be fairly poor for the respondent not to know it was being provided.

since a majority of respondents indicated satisfaction with all services except streets and roads, with which most respondents indicated dissatisfaction.

When asked if there were other particularly satisfactory or unsatisfactory services not mentioned in the interview, 9 percent of the respondents mentioned other satisfactory services, and 9 percent mentioned other unsatisfactory services.

Responses on satisfaction with community services were analyzed according to household income and according to the educational attainments of the head of household. No differences were observable according to these variables. Conrad appears, at least in terms of residents' expressions of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with services, to be rather homogeneous. No significant differences in degree of satisfaction with services appeared for any group investigated in this study.

#### VII. HOUSING PREFERENCES

Nearly 75 percent of the respondents to the Household Survey in Conrad owned or were buying their homes. The other 25 percent were renters. Most respondents (76 percent) lived in single family houses. Table 16 shows in more detail the distribution of respondent households among housing types.

TABLE 16

#### TYPE OF DWELLING LIVED IN CONRAD RESIDENTS

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>
Single Family: 2 bedrooms	31.0
3 bedrooms	22.6
4 bedrooms	13.1
5 bedrooms	1.2
other	8.3
Apartment	3.6
Mobile Home	15.5
Other	<u>4.8</u>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Total may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.



Most respondents (79 percent) were satisfied with their present dwellings. Of the dissatisfied respondents, most (65 percent) lived in single family dwellings, and when asked what type of housing they preferred, mentioned larger or different types of single family houses. Two of the three apartment dwellers were dissatisfied, and two of the 13 mobile home dwellers were dissatisfied: these respondents said they would prefer to live in single family houses. Interestingly, almost the same proportion of single family dwellers as of mobile home dwellers (83 percent and 84 percent, respectively) was satisfied with their present dwellings. When dissatisfied respondents were asked why they were not living in the preferred type of housing, they most frequently (72 percent) said that the type they preferred was too expensive.

#### VIII. ATTITUDES OF RESIDENTS ABOUT EFFECTS OF PROJECT

Respondents who had lived in Conrad before the missile site began to be constructed were asked what their expectations had been with regard to how the community would change when the construction of the site began. Responses to this question can usually be classed negative, positive, or neutral. Nearly 35 percent of the responses were positive, with "increased commercial activity" the most frequent positive response (16.9 percent of all responses); 38 percent of the responses were negative, with "crowded schools" (11.2 percent of responses) and "higher cost of living" (10.1 percent) the most frequent responses; and 27 percent of the responses were neutral, with "increased population" the most frequent answer (25 percent of all responses). There were no significant differences among responses to this question when analyzed according to education of the household head or according to household income.

Respondents were also asked whether the effects of the project met their expectations or were better or worse. Half of the respondents to this question said that the actual effects were what they had expected, 22.7 percent said the effects were better than they had expected, and 25.8 percent said the effects were worse than expected.

All of those who said that the actual effects were better than they had expected mentioned better community facilities (including schools and commercial facilities) as a reason for feeling the way they did. Next most frequently mentioned was financial benefits (10 percent of the respondents). Most frequently mentioned as a way in which the effects of

the missile project were worse than respondents had expected were "higher cost of living" (19 percent of respondents) and "inadequate community facilities" (16 percent of respondents).<sup>5</sup>

Conrad appears to be a stable, well-integrated community, more so than the other study communities which have been affected by large construction projects. It has a long history of stability and is, in fact, rumored to be practically the only community in Montana to have paid its bills throughout the depression. There is a planning committee made up of community leaders which is quite active and was instrumental in determining which federal programs were available to communities affected by federal construction projects. The committee, which is well supported by the community, was no doubt partly responsible for the benefits (in terms of capital facility improvements) gained by Conrad as a result of the ABM project. This level of organization was observed for no other currently affected or post-impact study community (with the exception of Colstrip, Montana, which is a company town).

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<sup>5</sup> Respondents were encouraged to name more than one reason for thinking project effects better or worse than expected, so total responses may account for more than 100.0 percent of the respondents.

## APPENDIX



A. CAPITAL FACILITIES: CONRAD, MONTANA



## Water

The water system of Conrad, Montana serves an estimated population of 3000, including outlying farm families which draw water from the town system. Peak daily usage has been limited to about 1 million gallons per day, or 330 gallons per day per capita, by the necessity of water rationing during the summer months of the past several years due to dry weather. Peak daily usage during summers when rationing is not required is consequently not known, but is greater than 1 million gallons per day. Conrad draws its water from Lake Francis from which it has rights to 1858 acre feet per year. The water system includes a 2 million gallon holding reservoir. The water treatment plant, installed during the period of ABM construction, has a capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day. The distribution system has a maximum capacity of over 3.5 million gallons per day. The entire system is in good condition, having been almost completely replaced or newly constructed during the ABM construction period. Water quality meets public health standards. There are currently no plans for system expansion although the 1.5 million gallon per day treatment capacity may not be much in excess of unrationed peak daily usage. According to typical standards of 450 gallons per day per capita peak usage, however, the system should be adequate for current needs.

## Sanitary Sewer

The sanitary sewer system in Conrad was designed to serve a population of 6000. Consequently, with only 3000 people to serve, the system is operating at about half its capacity of 600,000 gpd. The treatment plant, consisting of three lagoons with a 90-day holding period, releases effluent which meets state standards. The collection system is in good condition and has a capacity of 600,000 gpd, well above current or projected requirements. There are no plans for expansion.

## Solid Waste Disposal

The sanitary landfill used by Conrad has a capacity of about three acres per year, more than adequate for the population. The current site is expected to last for a

minimum of 5 years, and there are no immediate plans for replacement or expansion. Collection equipment is adequate and the system operation meets health standards.

### Police Department

Law enforcement responsibilities for Conrad are shared by the City Police Department and the County Sheriff. The city police are responsible only for traffic control and misdemeanors committed within the city limits. The two systems have a combined police/emergency communication system, which is located in the Sheriff's office. The city police force is made up of the chief and three patrolmen. Two patrol cars are available, although usually only one is used. The small office attached to the unused (and condemned) jail is not often used; most of city police activity occurs in the County Sheriff's office across the street. There are currently no plans for expansion.

### Fire Department

Conrad's volunteer fire department has earned the town a fire rating of 6, which is better than average for a town of 3000 people. The department has four pumpers with a combined pumping capacity of 2500 gallons per minute. Since recommended fire flow for towns with populations under 10,000 is between 2000 and 2500 gallons per minute, Conrad's fire flow falls well within the established limits. The space utilized by the fire department is estimated at 3000 square feet. There are now no plans for expansion.

### Schools

Schools in the city of Conrad belong to School District 10. This district includes about half the area of Pondera County. The total population served by the school district is estimated at 5500. There are four schools in the system: two elementary, each serving a portion of the elementary grades, one junior and one senior high school. The student-teacher ratios are moderate to low--17 students per teacher in grades K-2 and special education classes, 21 students per teacher in grades 3-6, 16 students per teacher in junior high grades 7-9, and 15 students per teacher in the high school grades 10-12. Total student enrollment in 1974-75 was 1155. There was excess school capacity in 1974-75, which is expected to be utilized when the projected additional 500 students, resulting from new construction on a previously installed Minuteman missile site,



enter the system in 1975-77. Accommodation through a shifting of grades among the schools is expected to be adequate, resulting in an even distribution of the excess capacity. However, as a precaution, the system has reserved seven classrooms in each of three church schools. The physical condition of all schools is good to excellent. Site area varies from 5.1 acres to 36 acres per school. The system is receiving both Title I (special education) and Title III (Supplementary Social Studies) funds. During and after the ABM construction period the system received direct impact funds for the new elementary school, the high school addition, and '874' funds on a per student basis for students whose parents had come to Conrad for the construction project.

### Medical Facilities

Conrad is served by the Pondera County Hospital, which was completed in 1969. Serving a county population of approximately 7000, the 48-bed hospital, equipped with kitchen, x-ray, and surgery facilities sized for future expansion, had an occupancy rate of only 50 percent in 1974, down from 65-75 percent in early 1972. In 1974 there were approximately 9200 patient days spent in the hospital. Available medical personnel includes 4 medical doctors, 16 nurses, 2 dentists, and 1 county-supported psychologist who serves on a part-time basis. The Pondera Nursing Home was built in 1959 with 38 beds. It now has 60 beds and is fully occupied. There is now a waiting list for admittance to the nursing home. Due to this high number of aged patients, the hospital is thought to need more intensive care facilities. The ambulance service consists of two ambulances and a semi-volunteer staff. The ambulance service and hospital are linked with the emergency communications network of the county, based in the Sheriff's office. Plans for a 21-bed addition to the hospital, proposed during the ABM period, have been dropped, and there are no current plans for expansion, despite the apparent need for additional nursing home facilities.

### Streets and Roads

There are no real traffic problems in Conrad, and streets are unusually wide for a town its size. However, most residential streets are in poor condition and need extensive resurfacing and repair.



B. SAMPLE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE



# \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 \_\_\_\_\_ community

Do Not  
 Write  
 In This  
 Column

1. How long have you lived in (or near) this community? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Family present \_\_\_\_\_ or absent \_\_\_\_\_? (Observe when possible.)
3. Complete items A-E for all household members. Circle the household member number of the respondent.

1-1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-7 \_\_\_\_\_

Household Members

A. Relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Head of household								
Spouse								
Son or daughter of head								
Other relative of head								
Roomer, Boarder, Lodger								
Other unrelated to head								
B. Sex: Male								
Female								
C. Age: (actual age)								
D. Years of School Completed:								
less than H.S. Grad								
H.S. Grad								
College (no degree)								
College Graduate								
Some Grad. School								
Advanced degree								
Vo-tech School								
E. Marital Status:								
Now married								
Widowed or divorced								
Never married								

1-8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-10 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-11,12 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-14 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-16 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-17,18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-20 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-21 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-22 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-23,24 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-28 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-29,30 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-31 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-32 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-33 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-34 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-35,36 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-37 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-38 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-39 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-40 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-41,42 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-43 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-44 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-45 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-46 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-47,48 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-49 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-50 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-51 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-52 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-53,54 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-55 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1-56 \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the principal occupation of the household head?

\_\_\_\_\_ (examples: teacher, carpenter, clerk)

In what kind of business or industry is his/her job? (probe)

\_\_\_\_\_ (examples: school, power plant, supermarket; if energy-related, name of project)

1-57 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-58 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-59 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-60 \_\_\_\_\_

5. How long has the household head worked at this job? \_\_\_\_\_

a. What was the household head's previous occupation?

b. In what business or industry? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Why did he/she change jobs? \_\_\_\_\_

1-61 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-62 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-63 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-64 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-65 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-66 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-67 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do any other household members have jobs outside the home? yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_  
(Do not code.)

If yes, complete the following grid:

	Household Members		
	#2	#3	#4
relationship to head:	_____	_____	_____
occupation:	_____	_____	_____
industry:	_____	_____	_____
how long at present job:	_____	_____	_____
previous occupation:	_____	_____	_____
previous industry:	_____	_____	_____
Why the job change?	_____	_____	_____

1-68 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-69,70 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-71,72 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-73 \_\_\_\_\_  
1-74,75 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-1,2 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-3,4 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-5 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-6,7 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-8,9 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-10 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-11,12 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-13,14 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-15,16 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-17 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-18,19 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-20,21 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-22 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-23,24 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-25,26 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-27,28 \_\_\_\_\_

7. a. Do you drive to work? yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ (Do not code.)

b. If yes, how far do you drive?(one way) \_\_\_\_\_ miles.

How long does it take? (one way) \_\_\_\_\_.

c. If no, how do you get to work? \_\_\_\_\_.

How far is it to work? (one way) \_\_\_\_\_ miles.

How long does it take? (one way) \_\_\_\_\_.

2-29 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-30 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-31 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-32 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-33 \_\_\_\_\_

8. How do the other members of your household who have jobs get to work? 2-34 \_\_\_\_\_
- |                       |                       |                       |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| #2                    | #3                    | #4                    |            |
| _____ method          | _____ method          | _____ method          | 2-35 _____ |
| _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | 2-36 _____ |
| _____ time            | _____ time            | _____ time            | 2-37 _____ |
|                       |                       |                       | 2-38 _____ |
|                       |                       |                       | 2-39 _____ |
9. Are most of your best friends here: \_\_\_\_\_ people who have lived here longer than you have? 2-40 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ people who moved here at about the same time you did? 2-41 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ people who are newer to the area than you are? 2-42 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Where did you meet most of your friends, or people with whom you socialize most frequently, in this area? (Rank top 3) 2-43 \_\_\_\_\_
- |                     |  |                            |            |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|
| _____ at work       | _____ at clubs or community activities | _____ in your neighborhood |            |
| _____ at church     | _____ at recreation activities         | _____ at school            | 2-44 _____ |
| _____ at local bars | _____ through relatives                | _____ other                | 2-45 _____ |
|                     |  |                            | 2-46 _____ |
11. Do you own \_\_\_\_\_ or rent \_\_\_\_\_ your home? 2-47 \_\_\_\_\_
12. How many bedrooms are there in this house? \_\_\_\_\_ bedrooms 2-48 \_\_\_\_\_
13. Is your present type of housing the most satisfactory one for you, or would you prefer to live in another type? 2-49 \_\_\_\_\_
- Present type satisfactory \_\_\_\_\_
- different type preferable \_\_\_\_\_
14. If you would prefer to live in another type of housing, what type would you most prefer? (probe) 2-50 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
15. Why aren't you living in the type of housing you most prefer?(probe) 2-51 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
16. How long do you expect your present job to last? \_\_\_\_\_ 2-52 \_\_\_\_\_
17. What are your plans for staying in this area? Do you plan to: 2-53 \_\_\_\_\_
- |                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| _____ settle down here  | _____ stay as long as _____ other (specify) |  |
| _____ leave immediately | _____ work is available                     |  |
|                         | _____ uncertain                             |  |
- 2-54 \_\_\_\_\_

18. How satisfied are you with each of the following services in your area?

Please  
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	<u>very sat- isfied</u>	<u>satis- fied</u>	<u>uncer- tain</u>	<u>dissat- isfied</u>	<u>very dis- satisfied</u>	<u>no service</u>	
a. law enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-55 _____
b. fire protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-56 _____
c. water supply	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-57 _____
d. sewer service	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-58 _____
e. garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-59 _____
f. streets and roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-60 _____
g. medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-61 _____
h. outdoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-62 _____
i. indoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-63 _____
j. amusements (restaurants, movies, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-64 _____
k. shopping facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-65 _____
l. town government	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-66 _____
m. civic and service clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-67 _____
n. schools	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-68 _____
o. mental health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-69 _____
p. availability of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-70 _____
q. quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-71 _____

19. Are there other services I haven't mentioned which are particularly satis-  
factory or unsatisfactory? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Satisfactory                      Unsatisfactory

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If yes, which services? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2-72 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-73 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-74 \_\_\_\_\_  
2-75 \_\_\_\_\_

20. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your household expenditures. I realize that this information is personal, but please remember that all of the information you give me will be kept entirely confidential.

	<u>Average Amount Per Month</u>	or	<u>Amount Per Year</u>	<u>% Local</u>	<u>% Non- local</u>	
Housing (rent or mortgage payment)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-1,2,3 _____ 3-4 _____
Telephone	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-5,6,7 _____ 3-8 _____
Electricity	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-9,10 _____ 3-11 _____
Natural Gas	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-12,13 _____ 3-14 _____
Fuel Oil	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-15,16 _____ 3-17 _____



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	Average Amount Per Month	or	Amount Per Year	% Local	% non- local	
No. of cars owned: _____ (Do not code)						
Automobile (payments)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-18,19,20 _____ 3-21 _____
Gasoline & Car Repairs	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-22,23,24 _____ 3-25 _____
Medical Expenses and health insurance payments (excl. those automatically de- ducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-26,27,28 _____ 3-29 _____
Life insurance payments (excl. those automati- cally deducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-30,31 _____ 3-32 _____
Auto Insurance	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-33,34 _____ 3-35 _____
Groceries	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-36,37,38 _____ 3-39 _____
Restaurants, Bars, Amusements	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-40,41,42 _____ 3-43 _____
Travel (vacations, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-44,45,46 _____ 3-47 _____
Other (clothing, gifts, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-48,49,50 _____ 3-51 _____
Savings	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-52,53,54 _____ 3-55 _____
21. How much money is automatically deducted from your paycheck for health insurance? \$ _____						3-56 _____ 3-57 _____
22. What is your take-home pay? \$ _____						3-58 _____
						per week, bi-monthly, per month (circle one) 3-59 _____

